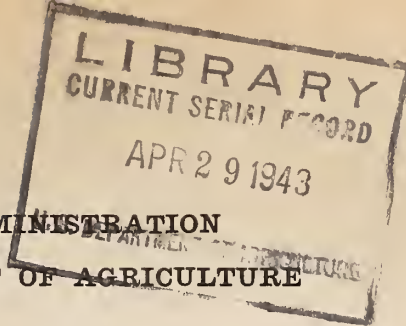


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FDO 27
MARCH 5, 1943

FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Food Distribution Order 27]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

PERMIT REQUIRED FOR SLAUGHTER

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 9280, dated December 5, 1942, and to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton to meet war and essential civilian needs, *It is hereby ordered*, as follows:

§ 1410.4 *Sanitary and other restrictions on slaughter of livestock.*—(a) *Definitions.* When used in this order, unless otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(1) The term "meat" means the carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and swine (hereinafter also called beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, respectively) and any processed or unprocessed edible part, excluding, however, offal, oils, lards, rendering fat, raw leaf, casings, by-products not ordinarily used for human consumption, and skins of swine when prepared for use in leather, glue and gelatin.

(2) The term "deliver" means to transfer physical possession of meat to any other person. The transfer of meat by a slaughterer, who also qualifies as an authorized processor, to a unit or department of the slaughterer for use in the preparation, manufacture, or production of any product for delivery to a governmental agency under a contract to sell or deliver to that agency, or the use of meat for such a product, shall be deemed a delivery to the governmental agency.

(3) The term "livestock" means four types of meat animals, singly or collectively, namely: (i) Cattle, (ii) calves, (iii) hogs and pigs, and (iv) sheep and lambs.

(4) The term "local slaughterer" means any person who in 1941 slaughtered livestock with a total live weight in excess of 300,000 pounds and who is not registered with the Office of Price Administration as a slaughterer in accordance with Meat Restriction Order 1, as amended.¹

(5) The term "butcher" means any person, other than a farm slaughterer, as defined herein, who slaughters livestock and who in 1941 did not slaughter livestock with a total live weight of more than 300,000 pounds.

(6) The term "farm slaughterer" means any person who is chiefly engaged in producing agricultural products as the resident operator of a farm, who slaughters livestock, and who in 1941 did not deliver meat from the slaughter of livestock with a live weight of more than 10,000 pounds.

(7) The term "minimum sanitary facilities" means a structure that is reasonably fly and rodent proof with ample light and ventilation, which has concrete or comparably sanitary floors with adequate drainage system, and is provided with clean water, and which, together with all equipment, is in a clean and orderly condition. Such structure must be a reasonable distance from stables, barnyard, hoglot, refuse heap, privy, or other source of fly breeding or contamination.

(8) The term "adequate facilities" means:

(i) Equipment in good order for the proper skinning and dressing of animals and rendering of fat or tallow, and

(ii) Storage and other equipment for retaining or preserving edible or inedible by-products to insure against spoilage.

(9) The term "slaughter" means to kill livestock for the purpose of obtaining meat. The person who owns the livestock, in whole or in part, at the time of slaughter shall be deemed to be the slaughterer.

(10) The term "governmental agency" means the Food Distribution Administration, United States Department of Agriculture (including, but not restricted to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, the Veterans Administration, and any other agency which the Director finds is directly essential to the war effort and which is designated by him: *Provided, however*, That post exchanges, service men's clubs, ship service stores, sales commissaries, and similar organizations shall not be deemed part of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States.

(11) The term "authorized processor" means any person who processes meat and who is under contract to sell or deliver to a governmental agency products prepared, in whole or in part, from meat, or any meat processor who is authorized by the Director to purchase meat.

(12) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, as-

sociation, other business entity, or any State or agency thereof.

(13) The term "Director" means the Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture designated by the Director.

(b) *Permits required by local slaughterer, butcher, or farm slaughterer.* (1) Notwithstanding the terms of any contract, agreement, or commitment, no local slaughterer or butcher shall slaughter any livestock, and no farm slaughterer shall slaughter any livestock for delivery of meat, unless he has a valid and effective permit, issued under this order, at the time of such slaughter, except that a farm slaughterer may deliver meat from livestock slaughtered for home consumption upon obtaining a permit subsequent to such slaughter authorizing such delivery.

(2) Permits for slaughter or for delivery after slaughter as provided in paragraph (b) (1), shall not be issued until the applicant has filed an application or a form approved by the Director containing the information required by such form. Application forms shall be obtained from, and filed with, the agency designated by the Director in the city or county in which such slaughter is to take place.

(c) *Sanitary or other facilities required for permit to slaughter.* (1) No local slaughterer or butcher shall be eligible for a permit to slaughter unless the agency designated by the Director to issue permits deems that he has first provided at least minimum sanitary facilities for such slaughter. Compliance with sanitary requirements for Federal, State, county, or city inspection shall be considered as compliance with this requirement.

(2) No local slaughterer, butcher, or farm slaughterer shall deliver, or offer for delivery, any meat or products prepared in whole or in part from meat which is diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.

(3) No local slaughterer or butcher shall be eligible for a permit to slaughter unless the agency designated by the Director to issue permits deems that he has first provided adequate facilities for the conservation and preservation of all edible and the principal inedible by-products.

(d) *Restrictions on slaughter of livestock.* (1) No local slaughterer shall slaughter in any one month, in addition to his deliveries to governmental agen-

¹ 7 F.R. 7839; 8217; 8524; 9247; 9250; 9639; 10258; 10621; 10704; 8 F.R. 179; 375; 926; 1204; 1279; 2274; 2498.

cies and authorized processors for delivery to governmental agencies, more livestock of each type than his quota of each type for the month.

(2) No butcher shall slaughter in any one month more livestock than his quota for the month, except that he may slaughter any livestock which he has raised or produced in whole or substantial part for consumption by himself or his household of any meat produced therefrom.

(3) No farm slaughterer shall slaughter in any calendar quarter more livestock for the delivery of meat produced therefrom than his quota for the quarter. If his quota is established on the basis of the calendar year, he shall not slaughter more livestock for delivery of meat produced therefrom than his quota for the year.

(e) *Quotas for the slaughter of livestock.* (1) The swine quota for each local slaughterer in any one month shall be a percentage of the total live weight of swine that he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941.

(2) The quota of cattle, calves, or sheep, including lambs, for each local slaughterer in any one month shall be a percentage of the quantity of meat produced by his slaughter of each type in the corresponding month of 1941.

(3) The quota for each butcher in any one month shall be his choice of (i) the number of each type of livestock which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941, or (ii) the total live weight of livestock which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941.

(4) The quota for any calendar quarter for any farm slaughterer who furnishes a record of his slaughter in 1941 shall be his choice of (i) the number of each type of livestock which he slaughtered in the corresponding quarter of 1941 and from which any meat was delivered, or (ii) the total live weight of livestock which he slaughtered in the corresponding quarter of 1941 and from which any meat was delivered. The local agency issuing the slaughter permit may authorize transfer of such slaughter quotas from one quarter to the immediately preceding quarter or next succeeding quarter.

(5) The quota for any calendar year for any farm slaughterer who does not furnish a record of his slaughter in 1941 shall be his choice of (i) 300 pounds of meat, or (ii) any part of the meat produced from three head of livestock, which may include not more than one head of cattle.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph (e), the quotas for any local slaughterer, butcher, or farm slaughterer shall be reduced during as many successive quota periods immediately following March 31, 1943, as necessary to make the amounts of such reductions equal the amounts by which the Office of Price Administration determines that his deliveries during the period between October 1, 1942, and March 31, 1943, have exceeded the amounts permitted under Meat Restriction Order No. 1, as amended. Such

amounts may be calculated on the same basis as the quotas are calculated.

(7) The percentages to be used in the determination of quotas for local slaughterers referred to in paragraphs (e) (1) and (e) (2) shall be 80 percent for the month of April 1943, and shall be such percentages for succeeding months as shall be established by the Director in accordance with the level of civilian meat allocations established from time to time by the Secretary.

(8) The Director is authorized to adjust the percentages or quotas for any class of slaughterers in any area where he determines that the total quantity of meat available is insufficient to fill ration requirements and that the quantity of livestock available for slaughter exceeds the quantity that may be slaughtered within the quotas of all classes of slaughterers.

(9) The Director may issue regulations authorizing regional agencies to adjust the quotas for any butcher or farm slaughterer, or authorizing State or county agencies, including State or County USDA War Boards, to adjust the quotas for any farm slaughterer, in the following cases:

(i) In any area in which the Director determines that adjustments for butchers or farm slaughterers are needed because the total quantity of meat available is insufficient to fill ration requirements and that the quantity of livestock available for slaughter exceeds the quantity that may be slaughtered within the quotas of all classes of slaughterers, or

(ii) In any instance in which the slaughter of any butcher or farm slaughterer in the corresponding period of 1941 was not normal for him.

(f) *Markings required on meat.* (1) Each accessible wholesale cut of meat whether in the entire carcass or detached therefrom, when delivered by a local slaughterer, butcher, or farm slaughterer, shall be marked in a plain and conspicuous manner one or more times with the letter "P" and the permit number assigned. After a permit has been obtained, any slaughterer under Federal, State, county, or city inspection who has been assigned an establishment number may use such number in lieu of his permit designation. Any farm slaughterer who delivers meat directly to an individual or household by whom the meat is to be consumed may comply with this requirement by attaching to such meat a tag bearing his permit number.

(2) In the case of veal carcasses delivered with the skin on, the mark shall be placed on the hind shanks and brisket.

(3) Such marking as prescribed in paragraphs (f) (1) and (f) (2) shall be done in letters at least 1/4 inch in height and width. It shall be done with a pencil approved for Kosher marking or with a stamp or stencil and marking fluid conforming to the approved formula for violet branding fluid, which is as follows:

	Ounces
Water.....	3.5
Grain Alcohol—95%.....	2.5
Cane Sugar.....	1.0
Methyl Violet.....	0.1

The methyl violet is dissolved in the alcohol and a portion of the water; the sugar is dissolved in the remaining portion of the water and added to the methyl violet solution. Thorough stirring facilitates solution of the methyl violet.

(g) *Records and reports.* Every person subject to this order shall keep an accurate record by quota periods of the numbers, live weight, or meat production of livestock slaughtered, as specified in his quota, and shall maintain such other records and shall execute and file such reports upon such forms as the Director may request or direct, and within such time as he may prescribe. This record keeping requirement has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(h) *Audits and inspections.* Every person subject to this order shall, upon request, permit inspections, at all reasonable times, of his stocks of meat and of the premises used in his business, and all his books, records, and accounts shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by the Director.

(i) *Territorial scope.* The provisions of this order shall apply only to operations conducted within any of the 48 States or the District of Columbia.

(j) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may petition, in writing (in triplicate), for relief to the Director, setting forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Director may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate and such action shall be final.

(k) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this order, or who wilfully conceals a material fact concerning a matter within the scope of this order, may be prohibited from receiving or making further deliveries of any material subject to allocation and such further action may be taken against him as the Director deems appropriate, including the suspension or the revocation of his permit, and including recommendations for prosecution under section 35a of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 80), under paragraph 5 of section 301 of Title III of the Second War Powers Act, and under any and all other applicable laws.

(l) *Communications to Director.* All communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Ref.: FD-27.

(m) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:00 o'clock midnight on March 31, 1943.

(E.O. 9280 7 F.R. 10179)

Issued this 5th day of March 1943.

[SEAL]

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK

The following series of questions and answers have been prepared for the use of State and County USDA War Boards in connection with the issuance of permits for the slaughter of livestock under FDO-27. The series relates only to FDO-27, and does not contain information concerning the rationing of meats, which information will be issued by the Office of Price Administration.

1. Q. What animals are covered by the order?
A. Cattle, calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs.
2. Q. What is meant by slaughter?
A. To kill livestock for the purpose of obtaining meat.
3. Q. Who is considered the slaughterer of livestock?
A. The person who owns the livestock (in whole or in part) at the time of slaughter.
4. Q. Is a slaughterer's quota affected by the number of livestock he slaughters for hire or on a custom basis?
A. No. The slaughter quota of a person who slaughters livestock for hire or on a custom basis is not affected by such slaughter.
5. Q. What is meant by delivery?
A. "Delivery" means to transfer physical possession of meat to any other person.
6. Q. Who is a "farm slaughterer"?
A. A farm slaughterer is a person who is chiefly engaged in producing agricultural products as the resident-operator of a farm, who slaughters livestock, and who in 1941 did not deliver meat from the slaughter of livestock with a live weight of more than 10,000 pounds.
7. Q. Does "resident-operator of a farm" have the same meaning as "operator" under the Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. No. A "resident-operator" under FDO-27 may be a farm owner, tenant, sharecropper, or wage-hand so long as he resides on a farm and is chiefly engaged in agricultural production.
8. Q. Are permits for slaughter required by all resident-farm operators who slaughter livestock?
A. No. Permits are not required for slaughter exclusively for home consumption. A permit is required if any meat is delivered to any other person.

9. Q. Are permits for slaughter required by persons who are not "resident-farm operators" who slaughter their own livestock for their own consumption?

A. Yes. Such persons must secure butchers' permits, in which case the quota will be established by total slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941. If the animals to be slaughtered have been produced (in whole or in substantial part) by the person applying for the permit, he may slaughter such animals for his own use in excess of the established quota, even though the quota may be zero. If the animals to be slaughtered were not so produced, slaughter may not exceed that in the corresponding month of 1941.

10. Q. May farmers trade or exchange with other farmers meat from livestock that they have slaughtered without a permit?

A. No. Such transactions are considered to be deliveries of meat, and a permit for slaughter is required.

11. Q. May a farmer who slaughters livestock for home consumption sell or transfer lard or tallow without a permit?

A. Yes. Lard and tallow are not included in the definition of meat in the Order.

12. Q. Will any slaughter permit be required in connection with meat derived from the slaughter of livestock prior to April 1, 1943?

A. No permit will be required. Slaughter prior to April 1 is regulated by OPA Meat Restriction Order No. 1, which does not require permits, but restricts slaughter to that of the corresponding quarter of 1941. Transfer or use of the meat, after meat rationing is in effect will, of course, be governed by the applicable rationing regulations.

13. Q. Are permits required, and if so what class, for State or county institutions such as penal institutions, colleges, poor farms, etc., which slaughter animals produced on their own farms and serve meals to inmates or students?

A. Butcher permits will be required for such institutions, since they are not chiefly engaged in agricultural production. However, Federal agencies are not required to obtain permits, since they are not covered by the Order.

14. Q. Where a farmer slaughters livestock to furnish meat to his tenants or employees, is this considered slaughter for delivery of meat, and will a permit be required?

A. Such transactions are considered deliveries and the farmer will be required to have a slaughter permit.

15. Q. May permits be issued to a butcher or local slaughterer who is a successor in business to another who operated in 1941?

A. Yes. Pending an appeal, county war boards may grant permits and temporary quotas to butchers on the basis of 1942 slaughter, existing facilities, available livestock, and meat needs, and regional Food Distribution Administration administrators may do the same for local slaughterers. These permits will be good only until such time as a decision is made on the appeal.

16. Q. May permits be issued to local slaughterer who has established a new business since 1941?

A. Yes. Pending an appeal, county war boards may grant permits and temporary quotas to butchers on the basis of 1942 slaughter, existing facilities, available livestock, and meat needs, and regional Food Distribution Administration administrators may do the same for local slaughterers. These permits will be good only until such time as a decision is made on the appeal.

17. Q. What are the wholesale cuts of meat which are required to be identified under the Order?

<u>A. Beef and Veal</u>	<u>Lamb and Mutton</u>	<u>Pork</u>
Hind shank	Leg	Ham
Round	Loin	Backfat
Rump	Ribs	Loin
Loin	Chuck	Belly (side)
Rib	Breast	Plate
Chuck		Butt
Flank		Jowl
Plate		Picnic
Brisket		Spareribs
Fore shank		

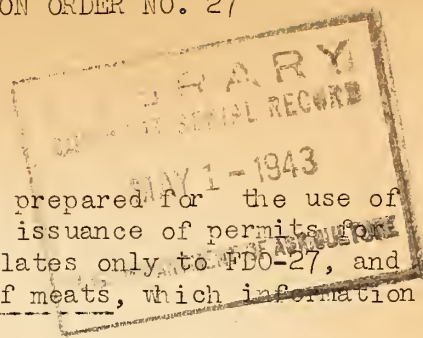
18. Q. Should county war boards check sanitary facilities of slaughterers before issuing permits?

A. No. The slaughterer is required to certify that he has adequate sanitary facilities. Local health authorities should be encouraged to assist slaughterers in maintaining adequate sanitary facilities.

19. Q. Will offices of Food Distribution Administration or county war boards issue permits to slaughterers residing outside of the designated cities but within the county in which such cities are located?

A. County war boards will issue permits to the farm slaughterers throughout the county, and Food Distribution Administration offices will issue permits to the butchers and local slaughterers throughout the county.

SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK



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- A. Yes. Such persons must secure butchers' permits, in which case the quota will be established by total slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941. If the animals to be slaughtered have been produced (in whole or in substantial part) by the person applying for the permit, he may slaughter such animals for his own use in excess of the established quota, even though the quota may be zero. If the animals to be slaughtered were not so produced, slaughter may not exceed that in the corresponding month of 1941.
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- A. Yes. Pending an appeal, county war boards may grant permits and temporary quotas to butchers on the basis of 1942 slaughter, exist-

ing facilities, available livestock, and meat needs, and regional Food Distribution Administration administrators may do the same for local slaughterers. These permits will be good only until such time as a decision is made on the appeal.

16. Q. May permits be issued or local slaughterer who has established a new business since 1941?

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Brisket		Spareribs
Fore shank		

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A. County war boards will issue permits to the farm slaughterers throughout the county, and Food Distribution Administration offices will issue permits to the butchers and local slaughterers throughout the county.

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AMENDMENT 1
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

[FDO 27, Amendment 1]

PERMIT REQUIRED FOR SLAUGHTER

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 9280, dated December 5, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9322, dated March 26, 1943, Food Distribution Order 27, § 1410.4 (8 F.R. 2785), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 5, 1943, is amended as follows:

1. By amending the caption of (b) thereof to read as follows:

(b) *Permits required for slaughter.*

2. By amending (b) (1) thereof to read as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding the terms of any contract, agreement, or commitment, no person except persons registered pursuant to the provisions of Meat Restriction Order No. 1, as amended, shall slaughter any livestock for delivery of meat unless he has a valid and effective permit issued under this order at the time of such slaughter, except that a farm slaughterer may deliver meat from livestock slaughtered for home consumption, upon obtaining a permit subsequent to such slaughter authorizing such delivery.

3. By amending (e) (9) thereof to read as follows:

7 F.R. 7839; 8 F.R. 3201, 3328, 3372, 3416.

(9) The Director may issue regulations authorizing regional, State, or county agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture, including State or county United States Department of Agriculture War Boards, to adjust the quotas for any butcher or farm slaughterer in the following cases:

(i) In any area in which the Director determines that adjustments for butchers or farm slaughterers are needed because the total quantity of meat available is insufficient to fill ration requirements and that the quantity of livestock available for slaughter exceeds the quantity that may be slaughtered within the quotas of all classes of slaughterers, or

(ii) In any instance in which the slaughter of any butcher or farm slaughterer in the corresponding period of 1941 was not normal for him.

4. By adding at the end of (e) thereof the following new provision:

(10) Any person receiving a permit pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this order, as amended, who was not engaged in the business of slaughtering livestock for the entire year of 1941, or who began slaughtering livestock for the purpose of delivering meat after December 31, 1941, and prior to April 1, 1943, and who is not registered as a slaughterer pursuant to the provisions of Meat Restriction Order No. 1, as amended, may be assigned a temporary

quota or quota base by the agency issuing the permit pending the establishment of such permanent quota or quota base as the Director may deem just and equitable, upon consideration of (i) the volume of livestock slaughtered by the applicant during the period which he has engaged in business, (ii) the availability of facilities for slaughtering, (iii) the amount of meat necessary for civilian consumption in the area, and (iv) the extent to which his operations may promote the public health and the efficiency of the war effort. No such person shall slaughter any livestock until he has been assigned a temporary or permanent quota or quota base. The temporary or permanent quota or quota base assigned to such person, together with a consideration of any facts disclosing whether such person is chiefly engaged in producing agricultural products as a resident operator of a farm, shall determine whether he shall be classed as a local slaughterer, butcher, or farm slaughterer for the purposes of Food Distribution Order 27, as amended.

This order shall become effective at 12:00 o'clock midnight on March 31, 1943.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807)

Issued this 1st day of April 1943.

[SEAL]

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Press Release Immediate:
April 2, 1943.

The Department of Agriculture today announced amendment No. 1 to Food Distribution Order No. 27, authorizing U.S.D.A. War Boards to grant slaughter permits and temporary quotas to butchers who do not have 1941 slaughter bases, but are otherwise qualified to receive permits.

Factors that must be considered in determining such slaughter bases are quantities slaughtered in 1942, existing facil-

ities, available livestock, and meat needs in the locality.

A procedure also was approved in the amendment authorizing the County War Boards and other official permit issuing agencies to grant temporary increases in existing quotas to butchers if the 1941 slaughter base is abnormally low on the basis of existing facilities, available livestock and meat needs. Under FDO 27 the County War Boards and other permit issuing agencies already have this authority to make adjustments for farm slaughterers whose 1941 bases are not

normal and to grant small sales quotas to farm slaughterers who do not furnish 1941 records.

Temporary quotas will not be granted unless a petition for relief is filed at the same time. Temporary quotas will last until the petition is acted upon. Local slaughterers will be given temporary quotas or increases in present quotas on the basis of the same four factors, but only with the approval of regional administrators of the Food Distribution Administration.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS
[FDO 27, Amendment 2]

REQUIREMENT OF PERMIT FOR SLAUGHTER

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 9280, dated December 5, 1942, Executive Order 9322, dated March 26, 1943, and Executive Order 9334, dated April 19, 1943, Food Distribution Order 27, § 1410.4 (8 F.R. 2785), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 5, 1943, as amended April 1, 1943, is amended as follows:

1. By deleting the period at the end of (a) (6), and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * *, *Provided*, That any such person who has a quota under the provisions hereof exceeding 10,000 pounds live weight shall be deemed a butcher.

2. By amending (e) (7) thereof to read as follows:

(7) The percentages to be used in the determination of quotas for local slaughterers referred to in paragraphs (e) (1) and (e) (2) shall be as follows:

(i) For the month of April, 1943, 80 percent.

(ii) For the month of May, 1943, for beef, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (n) of this order; for pork, veal, lamb and mutton, 80 percent.

(iii) For months subsequent to May, 1943, such percentages as shall be determined by the Director in accordance with the level of civilian meat allocations established from time to time by the Secretary.

3. By adding at the end of (k) thereof, the following new sentence:

* * * The Director may revoke the permit of any local slaughterer or butcher if he determines that slaughter under such permit has been conducted in the absence of minimum sanitary facilities, or adequate facilities for the conservation and preservation of all edible or principal inedible by-products.

4. By adding immediately after (m) thereof, the following:

(n) *Local slaughterers and butchers; establishment of beef quotas for May, 1943; revocation of temporary quotas and increases in quotas.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this order, as amended, or any quota, permit to slaughter, temporary quota, increase or adjustment in quota, or exception, granted thereunder;

(1) The quota of cattle for each local slaughterer in the month of May, 1943, shall be 80 percent of the quantity of beef produced by his slaughter of cattle in the month of May, 1941.

(2) The quota of cattle for each butcher in the month of May, 1943, shall be the number of cattle which he slaughtered in the month of May, 1941.

(3) In any case where a local slaughterer or butcher did not slaughter during the month of May, 1941, his quota of cattle shall be 50 percent of his average monthly slaughter of cattle during the months in which he slaughtered from January 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942, except that where he began slaughtering operations after September 30, 1942, his quota of cattle shall be 50 percent of the average monthly deliveries of beef made by him which were authorized under Meat Restriction Order 1, based upon the number of months in which he was so authorized to make deliveries during the period from October 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943.

No provision of this paragraph (n) shall be construed to increase any quota previously granted to any person under any provision of this order.

This order shall be effective as of the date of its issuance.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5425; Food Distribution Order No. 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227)

Issued this 30th day of April 1943.

[SEAL]

CHESTER C. DAVIS,
War Food Administrator.

Press Release Immediate:

Thursday, May 6, 1943.

The War Food Administration today announced Amendment No. 2 to Food Distribution Order 27, suspending for the month of May all temporary beef quotas and temporary increases in beef quotas to butchers and local slaughterers.

The amendment, effective immediately, is for the two-fold purpose of (1) making more beef available to the Armed Forces which have been unable to meet pressing requirements and (2) providing a more even distribution over the Nation of available civilian supplies.

Suspension of the temporary quotas and increases will permit more beef to move through Federally-inspected slaughterhouses, on which the Armed Forces depend for supplies. This action also should bring about a more equitable

flow of beef to civilians in areas that have been receiving a disproportionately small amount in recent weeks because they do not have access to meat from local slaughterers, Food Distribution Administration officials said.

A reduced supply will be felt in some areas now provided with beef largely from local slaughter, but this situation will be improved as the beef now going into local slaughter makes its way to consumers through normal commercial channels.

Temporary increases in butchers' and local slaughterer's quotas were granted under certain emergency conditions to alleviate local meat shortages and add to the quotas of those whose 1941 slaughter bases were considered low on the basis of existing facilities, available livestock, and meat needs. For the same purpose temporary quotas were granted to those slaughterers who were not in operation prior to April 1, 1943. The temporary measures were to last only

until a petition for a permanent quota or a permanent increase was filed and acted upon.

While the temporary measures operated to alleviate local meat shortages in many instances, they also have resulted in the diversion of beef cattle away from slaughterhouses that meet the requirements of Government agencies, including the Armed Forces. This reduced the supply available for Government purchase and the amount available to those consumers depending primarily on interstate shipments.

At the 27 major market centers that handle the bulk of all cattle marketed, the number of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection declined 20 percent during the 3 weeks ending April 23. Federally-inspected slaughter at these centers in March ran 83 percent of that of a year earlier and for the first 3 weeks of April, it was down to 78 percent.

The suspension, officials pointed out, is for the month of May during which time

the Food Distribution Administration will make every effort to act upon all petitions that slaughterers have submitted.

Beef quotas for May for local slaughterers (persons who slaughtered more than 300,000 pounds, live weight, of meat in 1941, and are not registered in accordance with the Meat Restriction Order No. 1) are established at 80 percent of their May 1941 slaughter, the same percentage as in April.

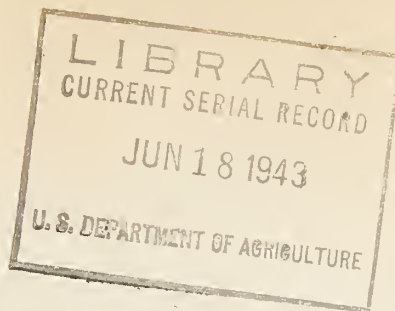
The May beef quota for butchers remains at 100 percent of their slaughter

for the corresponding period in 1941. A butcher is any slaughterer, other than a farm slaughterer, who in 1941 did not slaughter livestock with a total live weight of more than 300,000 pounds. Any farm slaughterer who now holds a quota for 10,000 pounds or more live weight, is defined by the amendment as a butcher.

May quotas for other types of meats for these two classes of slaughterers remain the same as in April. Meat quotas for other types of slaughterers are not affected by today's action.

For local slaughterers and butchers who did not slaughter in May 1941, and therefore have no base period, there are two methods for determining their May beef quotas. Such slaughterers who killed cattle during the first 9 months of 1942 may slaughter during May 50 percent of their average monthly kill during that period. Those who did not slaughter during the first 9 months of 1942 are given a quota of 50 percent of their average monthly deliveries of beef made under Meat Restriction Order 11 for the period October 1, 1942, through March 31, 1943.

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FDO 27
AMDT. 3
JUNE 9, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

[FDO 27, Amdt. 3]

JUNE BEEF QUOTAS FOR BUTCHERS

Food Distribution Order No. 27 (8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 5, 1943, is amended by adding immediately after (n) thereof, the following:

§ 1410.4 *Sanitary and other restrictions on slaughter of livestock. * * **
(o) *Butchers; Establishment of beef quotas for June 1943: adjustment of tem-*

porary quotas. Notwithstanding any other provision of this order, as amended, or any quota, permit to slaughter, temporary quota, increase or adjustment in quota, or exception granted thereunder, the quota of cattle for each butcher for June 1943 shall be:

(1) The number of cattle which he slaughtered in the month of June 1941; or

(2) If he did not slaughter during the month of June 1941, 50 percent of his average monthly slaughter of cattle during the months in which he slaughtered

from January 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942.

No provision of this paragraph (o) shall be construed to increase any quota previously granted to any person under any provision of this order.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., June 9, 1943.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; FDO 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700)

CHESTER C. DAVIS,
War Food Administrator.

Press Release Immediate:
Wednesday, June 9, 1943.

Beef quotas for butchers during June have been established at the same number of cattle that they slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941, the War Food Administration said today. This same provision was effective for May.

The butchers' quotas, designated in amendment 3 to Food Distribution Order No. 27, apply to persons who slaughtered from 10,000 to 300,000 pounds live weight of livestock in 1941, or those who have a quota base of 10,000 to 300,000 pounds under Food Distribution Order No. 27, the slaughter permit order. Meat quotas for other types of slaughterers and for other types of livestock are not affected by today's action.

June beef quotas for butchers who did not kill cattle in June 1941 are 50 percent of their average monthly kill during the first 9 months of 1942. Any butcher who does not have a quota under these provisions is not permitted to slaughter cattle in June unless he is specifically granted a quota by the Director of the Food Distribution Administration in the form of a specific exception from these provisions for the month of June.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDO 27

AMDT. 4
JUNE 25, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[FDO 27, Amdt. 4]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

LIVESTOCK; SLAUGHTER PERMITS

Food Distribution Order No. 27 (8 F.R. 2785), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 5, 1943, as amended, § 1410.4, is further amended as follows:

1. By adding at the end of (a) thereof, the following:

(14) The term "custom slaughter" means the killing, for meat production, of livestock for the owner by any person other than such owner.

2. By adding at the end of (b) thereof, the following:

(3) No person who has not obtained a permit to slaughter livestock pursuant to the requirements of (b) (1) hereof, or who has not registered under the provisions of Meat Restriction Order No. 1, as amended, shall, after July 1, 1943, custom slaughter any livestock unless he has a valid and effective permit, issued under this paragraph (b) (3), at the time of such slaughter. Applications shall be directed to such permit-issuing agencies as may be designated by the Director, and shall certify that the applicant's establishment has minimum sanitary facilities, as defined in this order, and has adequate facilities for the conservation and preservation of all edible and principal inedible by-products.

3. By adding at the end of (d) thereof, the following:

(4) No person (except persons registered as slaughterers under the provisions of Meat Restriction Order No. 1, as amended), shall custom slaughter any livestock unless, not later than the end of the month in which such custom slaughter is done, he obtains from the owner of the livestock so slaughtered, a certification signed by such owner acknowledging ownership of such livestock and receipt of the meat obtained therefrom, and setting forth the following:

(i) The name and address of the owner of the livestock.

(ii) The registration number (under Meat Restriction Order No. 1, as amended), or the permit number (under this order), of the owner. In the case of a farm slaughterer who has no permit, a statement that the meat is for

home consumption will be deemed a compliance with this requirement.

(iii) The number of head and the dressed or live weight of each type slaughtered and the date or dates of slaughter.

(iv) The date or dates of delivery of the meat obtained from such livestock.

Certificates shall be signed by the owner and by the custom slaughterer, and shall be retained by the latter for a period of two years. Statements contained in or accompanying such certifications shall be deemed representations to an agency of the United States. Certificate forms may be obtained upon application to the State War Board. Any local slaughterer, butcher, or farm slaughterer who fails to obtain such certification or to produce the same upon request by the Director shall, in addition to all other penalties provided for violations of this order, have charged against his quota the amount of any livestock so custom slaughtered. This record-keeping requirement has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

4. By amending (e) (3) thereof to read as follows:

(3) In the absence of the establishment of quotas by the Director, the quota for each butcher in any one month shall be his choice of (i) the number of each type of livestock which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941, or (ii) the total live weight of livestock which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941. Quotas for butchers for each type of livestock in any one month may be established by the Director, and may be based upon the amount of slaughter by such butcher in the corresponding month of 1941, or the amount of slaughter in any other period which the Director deems appropriate.

5. By amending (e) (6) thereof to read as follows:

(6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph (e), the quota for any local slaughterer, butcher, or farm slaughterer may be reduced by the Director during as many successive periods as may be necessary to make the amounts of such reductions equal (i)

the amounts by which the Office of Price Administration has determined or the Director determines that his deliveries during the period between October 1, 1942, and March 31, 1943, have exceeded the amounts permitted under Meat Restriction Order No. 1, as amended, or (ii) the amounts by which the Director determines that his slaughter during any period has exceeded the amounts permitted under this order.

6. By adding at the end of (e) thereof the following:

(11) The Director may adjust the quota or quota base of any person subject to this order if he determines that such quota or quota base has been erroneously issued or granted, or is based upon false or erroneous information.

7. By deleting the last sentence of (k), and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * *. A permit issued to any person under this order may be revoked by the Director for any of the following causes:

(1) A determination by the Director that slaughter under such permit has been conducted in the absence of minimum sanitary facilities, or adequate facilities for the conservation and preservation of all edible or principal inedible by-products;

(2) A determination by the Director that such permit has been erroneously issued or granted, or is based on false or erroneous information;

(3) The revocation of such person's slaughtering permit or license by a State or political subdivision thereof, for violation of any health or sanitary law, ordinance, or regulation of such State or political subdivision;

(4) The revocation of such person's license by the Office of Price Administration for violation of price or rationing regulations.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., June 30, 1943.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423)

Issued this 25th day of June 1943.

CHESTER C. DAVIS,
War Food Administrator.

Press Release Immediate:
Saturday, June 26, 1943.

The War Food Administration today issued new regulations for custom slaughterers (persons who kill livestock

for others) which require them to hold permits to do any custom slaughtering and to obtain a statement of information from the owner of the livestock to be slaughtered. The new provisions become effective July 1.

The required statement—giving the owner's address, his slaughter permit number, the type and number of livestock killed and the total dressed and live weight—must be signed by the livestock owner and the custom slaughterer.

This new ruling is contained in Amendment 4 to Food Distribution Order No. 27, the slaughter permit order. Purpose of the amendment is to provide authorities with an accurate checkup of compliance with the order. The amendment does not apply to custom slaughterers registered under the Meat Restriction Order, since such persons already are required under that order to obtain similar certification.

After July 1 no person will be entitled to custom slaughter livestock unless he has (1) a permit he has obtained to perform operations as a local slaughterer, butcher or farm slaughterer, or (2) a special permit authorizing him to per-

form custom slaughtering operations. Custom slaughterers may make application for such permits to the County War Meat Committee.

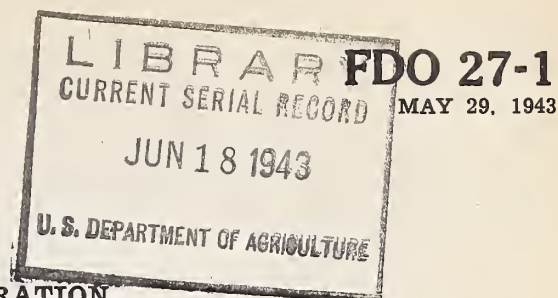
Formerly, under the slaughter permit order, only persons who owned livestock at the time of slaughter were required to obtain slaughter permits. Operators of such establishments as locker plants and city abattoirs who never own the livestock they slaughter but who operate entirely on a custom slaughter basis were not required to register. Today's ruling requires these persons to obtain a permit to continue their operations.

Another provision of the amendment gives the Director of Food Distribution

authority to revoke the permit or adjust the quota of any person subject to the slaughter permit order who holds a permit based on false claims or statements; and also to make such adjustments in cases where the quota or permit has been issued in error. In addition, the permit of any person may be revoked if he has been ordered to stop slaughtering livestock because of violating State, County, City or OPA regulations.

The amendment also contains a provision to the effect that when a farm slaughterer, butcher or local slaughterer exceeds his quota in any month, his quota may be reduced during any successive periods by the Director of Food Distribution.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS [FDO 27-1]

RECORDS AND REPORTS OF SLAUGHTER

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Food Distribution Order 27 (8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700), issued and amended pursuant to Executive Order No. 9280, dated December 5, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9322, dated March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order No. 9334, dated April 19, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes of such orders, *It is hereby ordered, As follows:*

§ 1410.9 *Records and reports of slaughter—(a) Butchers.* Each butcher subject to the provisions of Food Distribution Order 27, as amended, who owns and slaughters or who has slaughtered for him during any month livestock with a total live weight of more than 4,000 pounds, shall submit to the Director a report as described herein covering such month's operations. The first report shall cover the month of June, 1943. Reports shall be mailed not later than five days after the end of each month, and shall contain the information with respect to livestock slaughtered required by and be in accordance with Form FDO 27-7, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

(b) *Local slaughterers.* (1) Each local slaughterer subject to the provisions of Food Distribution Order 27, as amended, shall submit to the Director a report as described herein covering each month's operations. Such reports shall be mailed not later than ten days after the end of each month, and shall contain the information required by and be in accordance with Form FDO 27-5, attached hereto as Exhibit B.

(2) Each local slaughterer shall keep a record of the information furnished under (b) (1) hereof, together with all data necessary to support such information, for a period of two years.

(c) *Bureau of Budget Approval.* The report and record keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(d) *Communications to the War Food Administration.* All reports required to

be filed hereunder and all requests for report forms shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the regional office of the Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, for the region in which the person reporting is located.

(e) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective on the 29th day of May 1943.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; F.D.O. 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700)

[SEAL] ROY F. HENDRICKSON,
Director of Food Distribution.

EXHIBIT A

BUTCHERS REPORT REQUIRED BY FDO 27-1

Mail within 5 days after the end of the month.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED DURING THE MONTH OF _____ 19____

[Do not include slaughter for others *by you*, however, livestock slaughtered by others *for you*, should be included]

Kind of animal	Number slaughtered	Total live weight at time of slaughter, pounds
Cattle.....
Calves (under 450 lbs. liveweight).....
Sheep and lambs.....
Hogs.....

The undersigned hereby certifies that he was the owner of the livestock listed above at the time of slaughter, and that the data

CONVERSION WEIGHT OF MEAT DELIVERED TO "GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES" OR TO "AUTHORIZED PROCESSORS" FOR DELIVERY TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES:

Description of product	Beef	Vcal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Contract No. or processor permit No. ⁶	Name of "governmental agency" or "authorized processor"
.....
.....
.....

herein are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

By _____
Owner, partner, or responsible officer if a corporation.

Permit Number.....

NOTICE

[On reverse side of form]

This report is required from each Butcher as defined in Food Distribution Order 27 for months in which he owns and slaughters and has slaughtered for him more than 4,000 pounds liveweight.

Budget Bureau No. 40-R-553.1. Approval Expires 1/31/44.

Form FDO-27-7

EXHIBIT B

FORM FDO-27-5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 40-R545. Approval expires 9-30-43

To be used by local slaughterer having a quota base of 300,000 lbs. or more

Permit No. _____
Establishment No. _____

Local slaughterer's monthly livestock slaughter report¹

Name..... State.....
Address or P. O..... County.....
Month beginning..... and ending....., 1943

[Number and weight of livestock slaughtered²]

Kind of animals	Number of head	Live weight ³	Dressed weight ⁴	Remarks
Cattle.....
Calves.....
Sheep and lambs.....
Hogs.....

Remarks.....

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I am the slaughterer named above, or his agent authorized to make this report, and that the data herein are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

By.....
Owner, partner, or responsible officer if a corporation.

Regional Office

INSTRUCTIONS

This report should be returned to the Regional Office of the Food Distribution Administration as indicated above, not later than the 10th day of the following month.

If you need further information, apply to your permit issuing agency.

Read the Data Required and the Explanatory Notes on the Reverse Side of This Report Before Filling It In.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

¹To be used by persons who in 1941 slaughtered livestock with a total live weight of more than 300,000 pounds and who are not registered under Meat Restriction Order No. 1.

²Include only animals slaughtered for own account. Do not include slaughter for others or custom slaughter. Records should be kept of custom slaughter separate from records of livestock slaughtered for own account.

³Report weight at time and place of purchase if for immediate slaughter. Use transfer weight of those from own feed lots.

⁴Indicate chilled weight of carcasses passed for food. Report weight of calf and veal carcasses with skin off or after making allowance for weight of skin if skins are left on. Report hog carcass weights with head off and leaf fat and kidneys out.

⁵Indicate, after conversion, weight of meat delivered to "governmental agencies" or to "authorized processors" for delivery to governmental agencies.

"Conversion Weight" means the dressed weight equivalent of the meat or products derived from the slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and swine, determined as prescribed in paragraph (c) of Food Distribution Order No. 28. This paragraph contains the prescribed Conversion Weight Table.

If no deliveries were made, write "none".

If the space provided is not sufficient, indicate other deliveries to governmental agencies using additional sheets. Use one side only. Write on each your permit number, name, address, state, and county, and attach to the report form. Do not include authorized processor's certificates, government agencies' copies or originals of order, and other correspondence and documents. These should be retained to allow examination of them if required later.

⁶Indicate government agency and contract number, or the authorization permit number of the authorized processor.

Press Release Immediate,
Thursday, May 27, 1943

The War Food Administration said today that all local slaughterers of livestock are required to make monthly reports of their slaughter operation. Similarly, monthly reports will be required from butchers but only for those months when their slaughter exceeds 4,000 pounds liveweight.

The monthly reports are for the purpose of determining the quantity of livestock slaughtered by the two types of slaughterers and for checking compliance with Food Distribution Order 27, the slaughter permit order. Likewise, officials stated the reports will assist in ascertaining the approximate monthly production of meats so that more accurate evaluation of meat ration coupons can be made, and will facilitate allocation

of total supplies among the Armed Forces, Lend-Lease and the civilian population.

The reports are provided under Director Food Distribution Order 27-1, issued today.

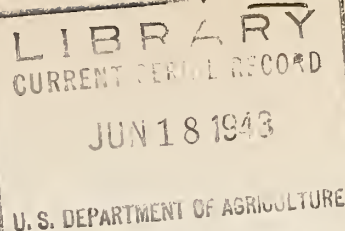
A "local slaughterer" is any person who in 1941 slaughtered livestock with a total liveweight in excess of 300,000 pounds and who is not registered as a slaughterer in accordance with Meat Restriction Order No. 1. A "butcher" is any person other than a farm slaughterer who in 1941 did not slaughter more than 300,000 pounds liveweight of livestock.

Report forms already have been forwarded to local slaughterers, who have filed reports covering the month of April, and who are required to file reports for May and each month thereafter. Forms for butchers, who will file their first reports for the month of June, will be

mailed out each month. Both types of reports must be mailed by the slaughterers to regional offices of the Food Distribution Administration, not later than 5 days after the end of each month, in the case of butchers, and not later than 10 days after the end of each month in the case of local slaughterers.

The monthly report for butchers will contain the number and total liveweight of each kind of animal slaughtered during the month. The report for local slaughterers covers the number of head, liveweight and dressed weight of livestock slaughtered and the conversion weight of meat delivered to government agencies and authorized processors.

Regional offices of the Food Distribution Administration are located in Atlanta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., Dallas, Tex., Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; New York, N. Y. and San Francisco, Calif.



FDO 27-2

JUNE 1, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[FDO 27-2]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

QUOTAS FOR LOCAL SLAUGHTERERS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Food Distribution Order 27 (8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700), issued and amended pursuant to Executive Order No. 9280, dated December 5, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9322, dated March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order No. 9334, dated April 19, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes of such orders, *It is hereby ordered*, As follows:

§ 1410.10 *Quotas for local slaughterers*—(a) *Beef quota*. The beef quota for each local slaughterer for the month of June 1943, and for succeeding months, until changed by the Director, shall be:

(1) Eighty percent of the quantity of beef produced by his slaughter of cattle in the corresponding month of 1941, or

(2) If he did not slaughter cattle during the corresponding month of 1941, fifty percent of his average monthly slaughter of cattle during the months

in which he slaughtered from January 1, 1942 to September 30, 1942, or

(3) If he began slaughtering operations after September 30, 1942, fifty percent of the average monthly deliveries of beef made by him which were authorized under Meat Restriction Order No. 1, based upon the number of months in which he was so authorized to make deliveries during the period from October 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

(b) *Swine quotas*. The swine quota for each local slaughterer for the month of June 1943, and for succeeding months, until changed by the Director, shall be:

(1) Eighty percent of the total live weight of swine which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941, or

(2) If he did not slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941, eighty percent of the amount established as his permanent quota base for such month, or in the absence of a permanent quota base, eighty percent of the amount of swine established for such month in a temporary quota base which has heretofore been issued to him.

(c) *Veal, lamb, and mutton quotas*. The quota of each local slaughterer for veal, lamb and mutton for the month of June 1943, and for succeeding months, until changed by the Director, shall be:

(1) Eighty percent of the quantity of meat of such type produced by his slaughter of calves, lambs and sheep, respectively, in the corresponding month of 1941, or

(2) If he did not slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941, eighty percent of the amount of such type of meat established as his permanent quota base for such month, or in the absence of a permanent quota base, eighty percent of the amount of such type of meat established for such month in a temporary quota base which has heretofore been issued to him.

(d) *Effective date*. This order shall become effective on June 1, 1943.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; F.D.O. 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700)

[SEAL] ROY F. HENDRICKSON,
Director of Food Distribution.

Press Release Immediate:
Thursday, May 27, 1943

Meat quotas for local slaughterers during June have been established at 80 percent of the quantity of meat animals they slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941, the War Food Administration said today.

This percentage for such slaughterers is the same as it was for April and May and will remain in effect until further notice. Prior to today, percentages for local slaughterers have been announced on a month to month basis.

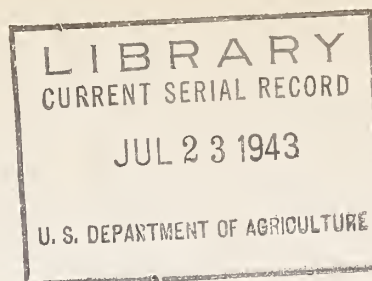
The quota percentage is designated in Director Food Distribution Order 27.2, issued today by the WFA. Local slaugh-

terers are persons who slaughtered more than 300,000 pounds, live weight of livestock in 1941 and are not registered in accordance with the Meat Restriction Order, or those who have a quota base of more than 300,000 pounds under Food Distribution Order 27, the slaughter permit order. Meat quotas for other types of slaughterers are not affected by today's action.

Officials explained that monthly beef quotas for local slaughterers who did not kill cattle in the corresponding months of 1941 and therefore have no base period, will be determined by one of two methods. Such slaughterers who killed cattle during the first 9 months of 1942 may slaughter in June and subsequent

months (until further notice) 50 percent of their average monthly kill during that 1942 period. Those who did not slaughter cattle during the first 9 months of 1942 are given a quota equivalent to their average monthly deliveries of beef made under the Meat Restriction Order.

Local slaughterers' quotas for all other meats (pork, lamb, mutton, and veal) in cases where there was no slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941, will be 80 percent of the amount established in their permanent quota base under Food Distribution Order 27; or, if a permanent base has not been assigned, the quotas will be 80 percent of the quantity of meat they are permitted to slaughter under their temporary quota base.



FDO 27-2

AMDT. 1

JUNE 30, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[FDO 27-2, Amdt. 1]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

BEEF AND PORK QUOTAS

Pursuant to the provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 27 (8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700, 7739, 8795) and to effectuate the purposes of such order, Food Distribution Order No. 27-2 (8 F.R. 7185) is amended as follows:

1. By amending § 1410.10 (b) thereof to read as follows:

(b) *Swine quotas.* The swine quota for each local slaughterer for each month shall be 85 percent of (1) the total live weight of swine which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941, or (2) any other quota base for swine established for such slaughterer for such period under the provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 27.

2. By adding the following new provision:

(e) *Quotas for butchers; beef quotas.* Notwithstanding any other quota base, permit to slaughter, temporary quota, increase or adjustment in quota or exception granted, the quota of cattle for each butcher for each month shall be (1) the number of cattle which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941, or (2) if he did not slaughter cattle during the corresponding month in 1941, 50 percent of his average monthly slaughter of cattle during the months in which he slaughtered from January 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942. No provision of this paragraph (e) shall be construed to increase any quota previously granted to any person under any provision of Food Distribution Order No. 27, as amended.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., July 1, 1943.

With respect to violations, rights accrued, or liabilities incurred prior to the effective date of this amendment, all provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 27-2 in effect prior to this amendment shall be deemed in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; FDO 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700, 7739, 8795)

Issued this 30th day of June 1943.

ROY F. HENDRICKSON,
Director of Food Distribution.

Press Release Immediate:
Thursday, July 1, 1943.

The War Food Administration today announced new slaughter quotas for local slaughterers and butchers for the month of July. Pork quotas for local slaughterers have been increased to 85 percent of the amount they slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941. The June quota was 80 percent.

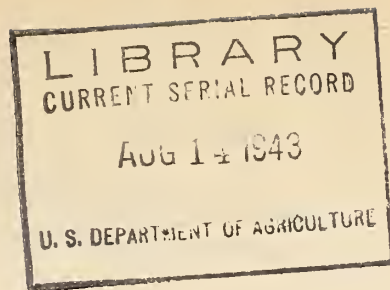
The new quota percentages are designated in Amendment 1 to Director Food Distribution Order No. 27.2, issued today

by the WFA. Officials emphasized that the quotas will not materially affect civilian pork supplies since hog slaughter during July is seasonally lower than during the winter and spring months.

These new pork quotas will remain in effect until further notice. The present quotas for local slaughterers on beef, veal, lamb and mutton of 80 percent of their 1941 slaughter continue in effect until further notice.

July beef quotas for butchers are established at the same number of cattle they slaughtered in the corresponding

month of 1941. This quota also was in effect for May and June. Beef quotas for butchers who did not kill cattle in July 1941 are 50 percent of their average monthly kill during the first 9 months of 1942. Any butcher who does not have a quota under these provisions is not permitted to slaughter cattle in July unless he is granted a quota by the Director of Food Distribution in the form of a specific exception from these provisions for the month. Butchers quotas for other types of meats are unchanged.



FDO 27-2

AMDT. 2

JULY 13, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[FDO 27-2, Amdt. 2]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

MEAT QUOTAS

Food Distribution Order No. 27-2, issued by the Director of Food Distribution, as amended (8 F.R. 7185, 9041), is amended by deleting the provisions of § 1410.10 (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(c) *Veal, lamb, and mutton quotas.* The quota of each local slaughterer for veal, lamb and mutton for the month of June 1943, and for succeeding months, until changed by the Director, shall be:

(1) Eighty percent of the quantity of meat of such type produced by his slaughter of calves, lambs and sheep, respectively, in the corresponding month of 1941, or

(2) If he did not slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941, eighty percent of any other quota base for such type of meat established for such slaughterer for such period, under the provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 27, as amended:

Provided, however, That for the month of July 1943 the lamb and mutton quota for each local slaughterer in the States of California, Oregon, or Washington shall be:

(3) One hundred percent of the quantity of lamb and mutton produced by his slaughter in July 1941, or

(4) One hundred percent of any other July quota base for lamb and mutton established for such slaughterer, under the provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 27, as amended.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., July 14, 1943. With respect to violations, rights accrued, or liabilities incurred prior to the effective date of this amendment, all provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 27-2 in effect prior to this amendment shall be deemed in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; FDO 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700, 7739, 8795)

Issued this 13th day of July 1943.

ROY F. HENDRICKSON,
Director of Food Distribution.

Press Release, Immediate:
Wednesday, July 14, 1943.

Further increases in civilian lamb and mutton supplies for the West Coast were provided today by the War Food Administration through increased quotas for local slaughterers in California, Oregon and Washington. On July 6 quotas were increased for commercial slaughterers in this area.

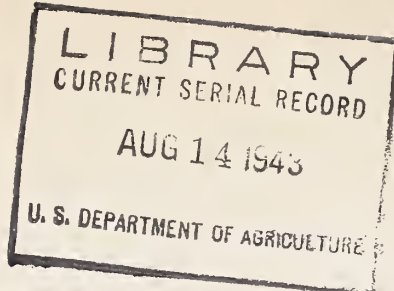
Local slaughterers (generally those who have quota bases between 300,000

pounds liveweight of livestock and 2,000,000 pounds of meat a year) in these states will be permitted to slaughter during July, 100 percent of the quantity of these meats slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941. Their quotas previously were set at 80 percent. Commercial slaughterers are those whose quota bases exceed 2 million pounds per year. On July 6 their July quotas for this area were set at 100 percent for lamb and mutton. In other sections of the

country the percentage for these types of meats remains at 80.

Today's action is contained in Amendment 2 to Director Order 27.2. Officials pointed out that the quota increases in these three States provides a needed addition to the amount of meats available in this area. The wartime population increase on the West Coast has necessitated larger meat supplies than normal. Even with the increase in local quotas, officials said, it still is necessary to import meat into this area.

7337



FDO 27-2

AMDT. 3

AUGUST 4, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[FDO 27-2, Amdt. 3]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

MEAT QUOTAS

Food Distribution Order No. 27-2, as amended (8 F.R. 7185, 9041, 9641), § 1410.10, issued by the Director of Food Distribution, is amended as follows:

1. By deleting the figure "85" in paragraph (b) and substituting in lieu thereof the figure "90".

2. By deleting the word "July" wherever it appears in the proviso at the end of paragraph (c) and substituting in lieu thereof the word "August".

With respect to violations of said Food Distribution Order No. 27-2, as amended, rights accrued, or liabilities incurred prior to the effective date of this amendment, said Food Distribution Order No. 27-2, as amended, shall be deemed to be in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or

other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., August 1, 1943.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; F.D.O. 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700, 7739, 8795)

Issued this 4th day of August 1943.

ROY F. HENDRICKSON,
Director of Food Distribution.

Press Release, Immediate:
Wednesday, August 4, 1943.

August pork quotas for local and commercial slaughterers have been raised by the War Food Administration to maintain civilian pork supplies at about the current level in view of adjustments in Government procurements. Also the increase in civilian lamb and mutton supplies for the West Coast provided during July will remain in effect during August. Commercial and local slaughterers operating in California, Oregon, and Washington will be allowed to deliver to civilians this month the equivalent

of 100 percent of their slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941.

August pork quotas for these two types of slaughterers in all areas were raised to an equivalent of 90 percent of their quota bases for August. Previous percentages permitted for pork were 85 percent. Commercial slaughterers are those whose quota bases exceed 2,000,000 pounds of meat per year. Local slaughterers are those who have quota bases between 300,000 pounds liveweight of livestock and 2,000,000 pounds of meat.

With the Government now purchasing less fat pork because of adequate inventories, slaughterers otherwise would have had to include more fat pork in

their civilian quotas. This would result in a smaller supply of the more desirable pork cuts for consumers. The increase in quotas will enable slaughterers to sell as much or slightly more pork to civilians, and render larger portions of the fat cuts into lard.

Officials pointed out that continuance of the 100 percent rate for lamb and mutton civilian deliveries in California, Oregon and Washington provides a needed addition to the amount of meat available in the area. The wartime population increase in the three States has necessitated larger meat supplies than normal. The percentage in other states remains unchanged at 80 percent.

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FDO 27-3
JUNE 25, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[FDO 27-3]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS LIVESTOCK; SLAUGHTER PERMITS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Food Distribution Order 27 (8 F.R. 2785), issued and amended pursuant to Executive Order No. 9280, dated December 5, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9322, dated March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order No. 9334, dated April 19, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes of such orders: *It is hereby ordered*, As follows:

§ 1410.11 *Submission of evidence of 1941 or 1942 slaughter; applications for permits to custom slaughter.* (a) Every local slaughterer and butcher who holds a permit to slaughter under Food Distribution Order 27, as amended, shall submit to the County War Meat Committee of the County War Board for the county in which such permit was issued evidence substantiating the amount of his 1941 slaughter upon which his quota is based, or if he did not slaughter during the corresponding pe-

riod of 1941, he shall submit evidence of his 1942 slaughter upon which his quota is based. Such evidence shall form the basis for any necessary adjustments in quotas or quota bases. Evidence which will be considered in making such adjustments may consist of:

(1) His books and records, copies thereof, or statements taken therefrom; or

(2) Invoices, statements, books or records, or copies thereof or statements taken therefrom, of persons to whom he has sold hides; or

(3) Books and records, copies thereof, or statements taken therefrom, of persons, including auction markets, from whom he has purchased livestock; or

(4) Grading certificates, inspection records, or copies thereof or statements taken therefrom; or

(5) Any other information which is pertinent, or which the Director may require with respect to the amount of slaughter during the period upon which the quota is based, if he determines that

the evidence submitted under (a) (1), (2), (3), or (4) is insufficient to show the amount of such slaughter. (This reporting requirement has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.) The permit of any local slaughterer or butcher who fails to furnish such evidence on or before July 15, 1943, may be revoked by the Director.

(b) Persons who are required, under the provisions of (b) (3) of Food Distribution Order 27, as amended, to secure permits to custom slaughter livestock may submit applications for such permits to the County War Meat Committee of the County War Board for the county in which such person is located.

(c) This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., June 30, 1943.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322; 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; FDO 27, 8 F.R. 2785, 4227, 5700, 7739)

Issued this 25th day of June 1943.

ROY F. HENDRICKSON,
Director of Food Distribution.

Press Release Immediate:
Saturday, June 26, 1943.

Every local slaughterer and butcher who holds a permit to slaughter livestock for the sale of meat will be required to submit evidence by July 15, to substantiate the amount of livestock slaughtered during the period—in 1941 or 1942—upon which his current quota is based, the War Food Administration said today.

Purpose of the ruling is to establish a more uniform system of permits and quotas and also to adjust those quotas already issued, so that they will represent the normal share of total slaughter

for each section of the country. Because of the rapidity with which the permits originally were issued, the policy in granting the quotas varied somewhat from section to section.

The new requirement is contained in Director Food Distribution Order 27.3. Submission of the evidence must be made to the County War Meat Committee of the County War Board where the permit was issued.

The permit of any local slaughterer or butcher who fails to furnish such evidence on time may be revoked. The evidence, which will form the basis for any necessary adjustments in quotas or quota

bases, may include: the applicant's books or records; records or statements of persons from whom he has bought livestock; grading certificates or inspection records; records of sales of hides; or any other evidence which may be considered relevant.

Officials emphasized that total sales of meat are of slight value as evidence of slaughter because it is difficult to segregate meat purchased for resale from meat slaughtered by the applicant. Likewise, plant capacity is of little significance as evidence, as very few plants operate for an extended period at capacity, officials said.

